CULTIVATOR.

ice over No. 29, State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

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TON CULTIVATOR.

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cultural Department.

RS:—We come to edit the Cul- t the call of our friends as unex- unsought for. We are fully a- the responsibility of the agricul- , and of the great mission it has for our Common Country, yet, ut distrust ourselves when we the lamented Fessenden, Bud, r master spirits, who have succes- oken a lance in the broad and neg- ld of American Agriculture.— but even aspire to do the *lithe* of , they *have* done, we should esteem most happy on this occasion, can only say, we *will* try to do d we may, we would gladly go the quiet retreat of our farm- our rural labors, where success not so much on the caprice of the unchanging Providence of we not feel urged by a sense of r present undertaking.

y now what we said in our letter ch esteemed friend and prede- the commencement of his labors press.

ave entered upon a field broad t neglected. Here with courage, d wisdom unthought of, nay essings may be won, may be cre- future generations. Here are otives and loftier objects than heart of the aspirant of political mere literary fame, a science in y to be developed and dignified, ical comforts of future millions to lished, a half continent to be re- from comparative barrenness, a n numerous and capable, from e neglect, to a participation in the and favor of the State, to their men and citizens.

rmer perhaps from the nature of it is an isolated being—he acts on the principle of individuality resent day, and does not avail nough of the great modern prin- sociation for the accomplishment rposes. Other professions, poli- merchants, manufacturers, me- all but the profession of the far- e their conventions and boards to ays and means to advance their rests, and spend their millions to nals, papers and hand bills into ate, county, city, and town, vil- hamlet in the Union to advocate erest and enlist the power of the their behalf—while the farmer too e humble servant of them all, eir efforts, foots the bills, and ten thousand quarto pages, the of agriculture is not mentioned, the summons, spends time and ttending caucuses and telling and the *wonderful things they are their country.*

overnment like ours, in the gen- mble for precedence and favor, no men can be idle long without haz- eir interest and reputation.

ust distrust ourselves, and ask dulgence, since we are met at the shold of our efforts, with an ad- blic sentiment in what are called ble circle, since, men in our cities end to belong to the learned pro- can hoot at an agricultural paper, s in the legislature, count that veling, which can see exhaust- lth, bounty and wisdowm in what is *truly* called the farmers gold mine—and also educational errors throughout the whole community tending to confirm and perpetuate these very evils, while the awakened interest of *this day* in the science and the art of improved agriculture not only among educated men, but practical farmers demand of us more immediate aid and rapid progress, than it can rationally hope to realize—while theory and practice which ought to journey on happily together, seeing all but a lion in the dimly lighted way, of agricultured progress, unhappily fall out, often never to be reconciled.

This was the case with the agricultural survey. It was well conceived and did much good, yet it was too theoretic and philosophical in its operations to afford any immediate aid to practical farmers.

The able and beautiful pen, the chaste imagination, the refined taste and the extensive knowledge of the commissioner have given a delightful charm to the importance and pleasures of the farm, which has arrested, nay captivated the attention of learning and wealth and led the sound and eloquent city member to take the anxious seat beside the plain, practical and useful farmer in the legislature, to inquire what can be done, to press forward our agriculture to an equal consequence in public opinion and in profit with manufactures and commerce.

This was good leaven but into what is falsely called the top of the political loaf, it worked well so far as it went, but the duty of the press now is to put the leaven of improved agriculture, into the top of this loaf, among our practical farmers, till by a general fermentation and united action, the whole mass shall be affected till the fact be universally admitted, that the farmer belongs to a learned profession requiring science and art to aid him in his various operations. The analysis of soils, the adaptation and rotation of crops, draining, compost, feeding and raising animals, the proper care of their health are all subjects requiring a perfection of scientific knowledge, which but few who belong to the professions can claim as their own.

There is as yet no general system to agriculture as to law, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. The lawyer can refer to his thousand volumes, and give you every principle of his science, and every shade and shadow of practice in its application.

Not so with the farmer, he must seek his way as best he can, amid distracted rays of light that centre nowhere, and rely on the traditions of his fathers, aided by his own individual experience, and despair of that perfect system in his art, which other professions have enjoyed, if not ages, years ago, till science and skill aided by the corre-pondence of practical farmers shall collect all these distracted rays of light in to one luminous system.

We shall endeavor to make our paper practical and *neutral* in politics as regards parties, but whenever in our opinion laws *exist* or *are about to exist* against the *interests* of the farmer, or injurious to the community, without respect to party, we *shall endeavor* to make ourselves heard and understood—we shall never be personal, believing our readers will be interested in the subjects discussed, and not in the individuals discussing them.

We ask information in the shape of familiar and farmer like correspondence from all practical and experienced farmers, while we shall endavor to protect and advance the cause of agriculture.

Your &c.,

H. C. MERRIAM, EDITOR.

A New Manure.

An article has gone the rounds of the papers, speaking of tan as a new manure. Old practical farmers will not be taken in by it, yet new beginners may be—we have had common tan from hemlock bark mixed up with our compost and found it detrimental—we have had the wash of tan on our grass ground from a bridle road and can say no good of it. Oak bark tan may be worth something, but less than yellow loam, common soil, or mud.

The City of Lowell.

Of this wonderful city we do not propose to speak particularly of its statistics, or of its business relations with farmers.—Pray then what interest has the farmer in this city of looms and spindles? We answer, it is the temporary home of farmers' daughters of all parts of New-England; all our States, Counties and almost towns are represented here—and of course farmers have all the interest in this city, which parents can have in the distant home of absent, beloved and dutiful daughters, and in this view only, we propose to speak of Lowell to the farmers of New-England.

The valuation is about twelve and a half millions, and present population twenty-five thousand, and was incorporated in 1826. There are eleven corporations here with an aggregate capital of $11,000,000; fifteen churches with settled Ministers, also, several literary associations of an high character. The Lyceum, the Lowell Institute, the Mechanics' Association, are the principal. The Mechanics' Association have a large brick edifice called the Mechanics' Hall. It contains lecture rooms, a reading room, supplied with all the best periodicals of the day, also, a Library containing over two thousand volumes, and a fine mineral collection. All these Societies have regular courses of lectures delivered by distinguished men from different parts of the country, to which admittance is so reasonable none need be excluded. The Mechanics' here, are a reading and very intelligent class of men. There are twenty-three free public schools—among them are six large Grammar Schools.—The building for the high school cost $28,000. The buildings for the grammar schools over $15,000 each. Last year this city raised $50,000 for the purposes of her schools—about $18,000 of this was expended for teachers and fuel.—In the high school young gentlemen and ladies can pursue their English and classical studies as far as they please—young men may fit for college.

Thus it appears that this city has passed through that unsettled state of things which must exist in all new and rapidly growing places, to a well settled and elevated character; leaving in the path of her progress, indubitable proofs of her social, moral, intellectual and religious character to all unprejudiced minds.—Her common school system and school house architecture are not surpassed in New England.

The facts stated prove Lowell to be a very desirable residence, where a great variety of salutary influences centre, to impress all with order and decorum, and excite the young to virtuous emulation.

We are aware that insinuations have been too freely circulated as to the moral character of the female operatives, and that honest philanthropy has taken them up and given battle to this man of straw in good earnest. Believing these imputations false and slanderous to the fair daughters of New England, who have come to this city *to act the busy bee*, and not play the part of drones, and the cause of much painful anxiety to their parents at home, we do not propose to fire random shots from our study at him who honestly believes them to be true, but kindly invite him to go and pass a sabbath with us in Lowell—we would then ask him to notice the fact that the citizens are a remarkable sabbath keeping people—we would ask him to attend several churches with us during the day and evening—then to notice the neatness, the numbers, serious demeanor, the apparent health and happiness of these young ladies—we would take him into some of the principal sabbath schools which in all embrace about 7000 scholars—we would ask him to notice the fact, that the younger class of them are taught by the first citizens, and the other fact, that the older of them are teachers to the children of the first families—at night *to walk* with us over the several corporations, to see the good boarding houses and the quiet and perfect order tha pervade them—to walk into some of them, to notice the fact that males and females do not board in the same house—the conveniences of the kitchen—we would ask leave to enter the private rooms of these much calumniated girls; we would then show on their toilet tables, bibles, religious, moral and literary periodicals—then we would point him to the Lowell Offering, a periodical whose leading articles are from the pens of these young ladies—then we would inform him that these young women are making wages equal to the ordinary wages of men on the farm, much of which they send home to aid their fathers and brothers—that at this very hour they have over one hundred thousand dollars deposited in the Lowell Institution for Savings, and now as he is departing from the city, we would enter the Hospital for those of these girls who are sick, (the elegant mansion of the late Kirk Boot) and show him the best provisions made for them at the least expense, and now we would ask him where in New England are more good influences brought to bear an individual character? And where is therein a shadow of a foundation for such vile calumnies and cruel imputations as have been so heedlessly circulated against the fair fame of these *young* and *unmarried* women? We have shown you a moral power which cannot in the nature of things exist with any general pervading immorality—we believe facts justify us in what we have said, and that truth and justice required this at our hands. [ED.

The duty Government owes Agriculture.

We cannot better express our views on this subject, than by the following extract from the address of the Hon. Chilton Allen, president of the State Agriculture Society of Kentucky. Such sentiments cannot be too widely circulated, or too earnestly advocated.

"But the great disadvantage under which American agriculture has had to labor, is the neglect of the government.—When we have seen that the ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Phœnician, Jew, Chinese, and the inhabitants of ancient India, became great and prosperous by bringing the power of government and religion in aid of individual industry in cultivating the earth: when we have seen that all the modern governments of Europe have discovered and are now practising upon this ancient principle of national improvement, is it not astonishing that our National and State governments are the only ones in the world that give no direct assistance to tillage? Our surprise is increased when we read the following words from the last message of President Washington to Congress:

"It will not be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance in proportion as the nations advance in population and other circum-tances of maturity; this truth becomes more apparent and renders the *cultivation of the soil more and more an object* of public patronage.

"Institutions for promoting it grow up, *supported by the public purse*; and to what object can it be *dedicated* with greater *propriety*? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of *boards* composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, enable by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement.

"This species of establishment contribute doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results every where of individual skill and observation and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shown that they are cheap instruments of immense National benefits."

What wizard spell—what fatal darkness has blinded the eyes of our public councils so long to the great agency of human prosperity, and to the parting counsel of the father of his country?

Why in the name of the experience of the world are manufactures and commerce more entitled to governmental protection than agriculture? While it is true, that seven-eighths of our population live by agriculture, is it not strange, passing strange that, in a country possessing free institutions, it is also true that, from the foundation of our government up to this time, there cannot be found either in the statutes of the State, or the Nation the word AGRICULTURE; while it is true that the National code from 1789 to 1836 is replete with provisions for the protection of manufactures; while it is true that commerce in every place on the globe is under the shield of National power, is it not strange, that it is also true, that there never has been appropriated, either from your National or State treasury, one dollar for the direct encouragement of the *art of husbandry*.

The question of domestice manufactures has occupied the widest space in the public attention. Behold the power of commerce! From 1816 to 1836, for repairs and increase of the navy we have expended $22,000,000; during the same period the whole naval establishment cost $66,-000,000. At this expense, our nation, very properly, has made the stars and stripes wave over every ocean and upon every sea, for the protection of our commerce.

Reference to a single recent historical fact will illustrate the ascendant power which commerce has acquired over the councils of our country, and the sleepless vigilance with which it is guarded in the most remote parts of the earth. In the year 1831, the merchant vessel Friendship from Salem, was captured and plundered on the pepper coast of the island of Sumatra. After the capture of Friendship, Capt. Endicot, her commander, told the islanders that he belonged to a great nation on the other side of the globe, that would, before the end of twelve months, send a big ship to punish the outrage that had been committed upon him. They laughed at the idea of the existence and power of the United States. The news of the capture of the Friendship was brought to our government. The powerful ship Potomac happened just at that time to be ready for sea, and she was forthwith despatched to avenge the outrage which had been committed upon the commerce of the United States. Time rolled on; the 12th months had nearly elapsed; the 13th moon was nearly at had, in two days more the pirates would had the anniversary of the capture of the Friendship. All but a very few were deriding the idea of the threatened visitation of the big ship; yet they could not dismiss the ominous threat from their minds. On the morning of the 17th February, 1832, just forty-eight hours before the expiration of the twelve months, the sun rose on Sumatra; and behold! there stood, sure enough, the terrible big ship! They saw, in the stars and stripes, as they floated on the breeze, the fate of the pirate and the murderer.—Their forts were stormed, and their town laid in ashes; and such a terrible impression made of the power and justice of the United States, that, since that time, the smallest American vessel can float in safety in these remote piratical seas.

Thus, it was to protect an inconsiderable branch of our commerce, upon the opposite side of the world, that a national ship circumnavigated the globe, in a voyage of four years, doubling the Cape of Good Hope in going out, and that of Cape Horn in coming in, at the cost of probably a million of dollars. If the national mind, if the national resources, could be brought to bear thus directly on agriculture, what glorious results would follow! The expenses of this single expedition would have established an agricultural college, with an experimental farm, in each of the States, and made educated practical farmers, of thousands of poor orphans.

But why has it happened, here in a free land, where farmers constitute seven-eighths of the whole population, that the arts and commerce have been able to monopolize the resources and legislation of the country, while not one hour is even devoted, by our public functionaries, to the consideration of agriculture? These are the reasons:—Those devoted to manufactures and commerce have been able, from their concentrated position, to act together in organized concert; and concert has enabled them to bring into their service the public press and public men. They have been able to bring to bear upon public opinion, all the means of popular instruction; while those devoted to agriculture have been dispersed over the continent, from Maine to Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the far west, each man in comparative solitude, relying upon his individual efforts, without the means of communicating with his brethren of the same class. Having no union, this mighty, unembodied, disorganized interest, acted not at all upon the public councils. But the spirit of the age will overcome this difficulty. Most of the States have already made agriculture the subject of legislation; Societies are every where springing up; public journals, devoted to the art of husbandry, are multiplying; able men, in all parts of the Union, are addressing the people in their primary assemblies: light is shed abroad among the farmers, and the time has arrived when those who pay nine-tenths of the public revenue will claim the right to be heard in our public council.

It will be impossible, in a free land, for the stupid and absurd notion, that the seven-eighths of the people, devoted to the cultivation of the earth, should remian ignorant, while education is mainly received for those devoted to the learned professions. It will be impossible, where the ballot box is in the hands of the farmers, of the emoluments and honors of the government much longer to be concentrated in the hands of other professions. It will be impossible, in a free land, for those who pay nine-tenths of the public revenue, to remain much longer quiet, and see annual thousands squandered in local and trivial legislation, while the great basis on which stands the public prosperity, is wholly neglected.

There is but one thing needful to make agriculture in Kentucky the surest road, both to wealth and fame; and that is, to raise the standard of education among the farmers. When this is done, our educated young men will not at all crowd the learned professions, but will soon find that the occupation of a farmer is more sure than any other, to lead to competency and honorable distinction. Whenever the opinion shall prevail, that the cultivation of the earth gives greater scope for the exercise of a highly cultivated mind, than any occupation in the world, the landed interest will learn its power. It will have its statesmen and orators every where in primary assemblies, and in legislative halls, to defend and protect its interests. The vast elemental power of agriculture will then be brought out of that chaos, in which it has been so long buried, and shaped into system.

Behold the millions of minute streamlets, issuing from the sponges of the Alleghany and Rocky mountains, without any apparent connexion! Yet, by and by, they form themselves into a thousand noble streams, and these thousand unite their mighty volumes of water in the Father of Rivers, who pours his resistless floods into the Ocean! So shall the scattered, and, at present, apparently disconnected interests of the farmers, from the Atlantic to the far west, and from the great Lakes to the great Gulf, be formed into a union that will rightfully and safely control the destinies of America, and perhaps of the world.

This enlightened interest will not seek, in the least, to depress the favor which manufactures and commerce have in the government, but to place their mother, agriculture, one step above them. Then agricultural colleges, experimental farms, geological surveys, reports on productive industry, and premiums for new and improved implements, will occupy the time of Congress, and the State Legislature.

We have seen, that all the eminent States of antiquity made agriculture the chief care of their governments. We have seen all the modern nations of Europe, lie in poverty and ignorance, and despotism, until they discovered that God had connected the virtue, and intelligence, and prosperity of mankind, with the cultivation of the earth; until they discover that the power and resources of the government must act directly on the subject.

The industry and finances of France were in a wretched condition, the nation in poverty and ignorance, until that country happened to have a great King and a great minister, they saw what was the matter. Henry the 4th and Sully applied the remedy; they applied the funds of the government to raise agriculture; and by stimulating a single branch of industry, they raised France to opulence. They gave bounties for raw silk, and for rearing mulberry trees. The result is, that besides the supply of her own vast consumption, she annually exports $25,000,000 worth of silk. Thus, by the application of a small premium, which no one felt, the prospects of France were changed. The silk culture gave an easy and pleasant employment to millions of indigent people, and created a vast home market for all the products of agriculture, and changed the habits of the people from indolence to activity.

It is now agreed that America is better adapted to the culture of silk than Europe or Asia; and it is perfectly certain, that judicous legislation would introduce it into these States, to the saving of the drain of $20,000,000 of specie, which we annually send to the East for that article. In our own time, and within our own observation the industry, finances and powers of the world have been revolutionized by the culture of a single plant, (cotton.) Russia was unknown among the civilized nations, until the government of that country, by bounties, induced agriculturalists from other nations, to settle in their dominions. In 1783 Catherine 2d. established Schools, and as early as 1793, Russia became an exporter of grain to the amount of millions of bushels. There are now Americans in Russia conducting farming operations on a large scale. Before the power of the Russian Government was brought in aid of individual industry, in the promotion of agriculture, there were but a few fishermen's huts on the Neva, where now stands the most splendid capital in the world."

DAHLIAS. Keep the branches well tied up, and cut away all superfluous wood.—Hoe frequently, and if the soil gets hard by trampling upon the surface, let it be lightly forked over.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1841

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The Second Veto Message.

This document emanating from the executive of the United States, has produced but little excitement in the community, as it has been generally believed from the outset, that the bill creating the Fiscal Corporation of the United States would be vetoed.

The President takes substantially the same grounds as he took against the Bank Bill in his message sent to the senate the 16th of August last.

He regards the qualified veto, with which the executive is invested, as the great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, the government might be urged into hasty and oppressive measures by a mere representative majority.

That this salutary power of the veto can only be exercised against the will of a representative majority at any time, which will, in a republic like ours, ought not control the action of an officer sworn to support the constitution:—that he regards this religious obligation of officers, as the only guarantee the people have against the violation of this sacred instrument—the embodied will of the people—by the *will of a mere representative majority*. He declares this bill creates a national corporation with a power in itself *to operate over the Union*, without the consent of the states, which *Congress could not constitutionally confer*.

That it cannot be regarded other than a national bank of the United States with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It may justly substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character—that it may become a mere matter of local accommodation—that it provides no premium to the purchase of bills of exchange, and will relieve the community from none of the evils under which it now labors, and that it would operate most injuriously in the agricultural states in which the irregularity in rates of exchange are most severely felt.

And, therefore, he feels himself bound by his official oath and the highest moral and religious considerations to return this bill to that house in which it originated with his written objections.

Now the people will have time to cool down their partizan feelings, and the executive an opportunity to mature his plans and consult what particular measures will best promote the prosperity of the *whole country*, which, we think *should freely and fully* be conceded to every president elected after a violent political campaign.

The McLeod Case Again.

On account of the conflicting jurisdictions of the United States and the state of New York, this case has assumed an uncommon importance—connected with the peculiar state of affairs in England in relation to the corn laws.

It appears that the tories are determined to divert the attention of the English people from their sufferings at home, by calling upon them to defend their national honor, violated by the United States in the continued imprisonment of this notorious individual.

It is now supposed that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has been instructed to demand the *immediate release* of McLeod by the United States—or his passports.

As Mr. Leod's trial is so near at hand, we do not believe that any trouble will grow out of it, unless England is obliged to elect one of two evils, civil war, or war with some other power. It is rumored that Mr. Webster remains in the Cabinet on account of the difficulty with England on this question, but he, in his recent letter to Mr. Ketchum of the city of New York assigns the reason to be that a difference with the president on the bank question, is not a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Cabinet.

National Society of Agriculture.

Will Old Massachusetts be unrepresented in the Convention of Farmers, about to be held in Washington, to establish such a Society? Yes! We answer for her, that she will be true to herself, and will co-operate with our brother farmers in Maine, in this great movement.

We doubt, if the half million donation of Smithson, to found an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, is applied to establish an agricultural school, whether this would answer the wants of Agriculture. We want professorships of agriculture in all our Colleges, so that the educated men of all professions may be taught in regular courses of lectures, the art, the science, the importance, the pleasures of agriculture, and thus enlist learning in behalf of the farmer. Why should we not have schools and professorships of agriculture as well as of Law, Medicine, Theology or to teach the ignoble art of War.

Disease among Cattle.

Will the editor of the Newburyport Herald, inform the public of the particular symptoms of disease of which ning Cattle have lately died in his vicinity.

The leaves and limbs of the Black Cherrytree, WHEN WILTED, are known to be very fatal to cattle. When such trees are young and tender, while growing cattle browse them with great avidity. Must they not be very deleterious too. We came near losing a very valuable Durham Steer this last spring, in consequence of his browsing some cherry tree brush in our woodpile, a friend of ours lost a valuable Filpail Cow from this cause. Her death was as sudden as a man's would be from taking arsenic.

A Gold Mine.

Has been discovered on Clear Creek, N. C.—The vein is about one foot wide. The ore is said to be worth from two to three thousand dollars per bushel.

Cattle Shows.

The annual Cattle Show in Plymouth, will be on Wednesday the 29th inst., at Bridgewater.—The Trustees of the State Society through the Agricultural Society of this County, offer their premiums for Stock from all parts of the State. Individuals must enter in writing all animals they intend to offer for the above premiums, with Benjamin Guild, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—on or before the 20th of September inst. Notice must *also*, be given to Abraham Washburn, 2d, of Bridgewater, three days previous to the exhibition.

In Essex, the Cattle Show will be on Wednesday the 29th of Sept. inst. Through the Society in this County, the State society awarded $100, in premiums on stock this year. Notice of all animals intended to be offered must be made in writing to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, on or before Monday preceding the exhibition.

In Bristol, the Show will be on the 13th of October next.

In Middlesex, the annual Show will be on Wednesday the 6th of October next. In Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin the Cattle Shows will be on the same day.

The reason why the faithful trustees of the State Society make the above wise disposition of their funds, and suspend the show at Brighton, *is*, that the shows at Brighton were at one side of the State, and were necessarily *partial* in their influence, while by the above course they distribute their influence throughout the state equally.

If farmers will take care to observe the rules and regulations of the several societies, which are advertised in their respective counties, they will add much to the pleasure and order of the day, while they will enable the officers of the societies to despatch business with much better satisfaction to all.

In the County of Essex the Society publish annually a large pamphlet, entitled the transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society. This is a very valuable work to farmers, embodying the reports of all their Committees, and all other matters which they think ought to be made public.

If this good example was followed by all the other Societies in the State, much agricultural knowledge would become concentrated, and all would have the means at hand of comparing the different modes of culture, crops, &c., of all our counties—and perchance of turning this to many useful ends among practical farmers—some of our societies do not even publish the reports of their Committees—*lest they are lights hidden under a bushel*.

We trust the members of our Societies will not think they have discharged their *whole* duty to the great cause in which they are enlisted, when they have presented the firstlings of their flocks and herds, partaken of their rich repast, and received their premiums—a higher duty rests upon them, to wit: the introduction of such resolutions for the consideration of their respective societies, as they believe the prosperity of our farmers, and the advancement of our agriculture require to be brought before the people and discussed, that our public men may be informed of the wants of our farmers, as they are by the numerous resolutions almost daily brought before the people in behalf of the commercial, manufacturing and other working interests.

We trust the dutiful wives of our farmers and their fair daughters, will not be backward in presenting specimens of their handiwork on these occasions.

These beautiful examples of female industry are the highest honor to the sex, and speak a nobler praise, than feats only at the piano forte or the display of artificial and affected graces in the saloons of fashion.

Farmers, let woman, yes beautiful woman, come now around our festive boards, and participate with us in the happiness of this occasion. Her presence will chasten our pleasures, while her influence will encourage our efforts—and let her, who seels no pride in being able to make a good pair of stockings or cook a good dinner for a father or a brother, remember that Alexander the Great was clad in purple, *the handiwork of his mother and sisters*. Let us all go, and invite our neighbor to go with us to the shows. There will be a great turn out this fall.

The Queen and the Corn Law.

By the last advices it appears that the liberal party preliminary to yielding up power to the conservatives, have conferred six peerages on the most able opponents of the Corn Laws, and thus infused six liberal votes into the house of Lords, and the Royal Gazette announces that her majesty's Lord Chamberlain, has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel Chaplain in ordinary to the queen, author of an able and benevolent production, entitled a Plea for the poor.

An Escape.

Mr. Levin Cook of Mugothy, Md., took a candle and went into a cellar in an outhouse, and placed it upon a keg, the contents of which he was ignorant of. The keg contained powder; a rat rushed passed him upsetting the candle, an immediate explosion took place which laid the house in ruins. Astonishing! Mr. Cook escaped with little injury—feeling as he says, is strangely compressed, and then an immediate expansion of his body as if his limbs were being torn asunder.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

We have received the September number of this valuable periodical. Those interested in the subject of gardening would do well to consult its pages. This number notices considerably at large the first American edition by John W. Webster, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, in Harvard University, of Leibig's organic Chemistry, as applied to agriculture, with other interesting subjects.

We have received some fine specimens of vegetables from Mr. Francis Bowman, Cambridge. Among which are some very beautiful white carrots—a new vegetable with us. We should be happy to hear the accurate results of this gentleman's experiments with vegetables and manures.

☞ Mr Nathaniel P. Banks, has become the editor and proprietor of the Lowell Democrat, a paper which now succeeds the Lowell Advertiser. Mr Banks is a gentleman of talents and fine literary taste. Success to honest effort.

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND. Mr Everett's nomination as minister to England has been confirmed in the Senate, ayes 23, noes 19.

FAIRFIELD is now believed to have been elected Gov. of Maine in the recent election.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

More Indian Murders.

FLORIDA, Sept. 4th 1841. Notwithstanding the warning voice which was applied the other day through the medium of your columns, cautioning the citizens of Florida not to trust to the often told tale that the war is over; a party of four individuals left Micanopy for Wacohoota, last evening, unaccompanied by an escort, which safe mode you may remember, in my last communication, was strictly enjoined upon all travellers upon the high roads of Florida. As it might be expected, in a country alive with banditti, the individuals in question had not proceeded more than four miles from Micanopy (in fact on the very spot where Mrs Montgomery was murdered) when they were fired upon by a body of Indians, who appeared suddenly on the road, infesting it in every direction. At the first discharge, two of the party were shot dead from their horses; and the horse of the third (a Mr. Pendleton) was shot under him; the horse did not fall immediately, but ran a few rods in the direction of Micanopy, when he fell, and Mr. Pendleton extricated himself from the animal without injury. At this moment a horse belonging to one of the comrades of Mr P. came dashing by, which, although the Indians were pressing hard after him, Mr P. was so fortunate as to seize, and he escaped upon him, amid the yells and volleys of the banditti. While a portion of the band were endeavoring to arrest the progress of Mr. Pendleton, others were employed in robbing a wagon which was passing, they having previously tomahawked a Mr John Jennings who was asleep in the wagon at the moment of the attack. Six horses attached to the wagon were also shot down. The names of the two individuals who were shot dead from their horses are Wm. Daniels and Movinski, a Pole, recently discharged from the 2d Dragoons. The command at Micanopy immediately went in pursuit, and troops from Fort Russell, also, we understand, are on the trail of the miscreants.—The band is supposed to be those of Halleck Tustenugge.

[From the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Advertiser.]

Salt.

We congratulate our fellow citizens of the Grand River Valley, and of Western Michigan, upon the fortunate result of the undertaking of Mr Lyon to obtain salt water at this place. His efforts are crowned with success coequal with his wishes, and in one particular far exceeding his imaginings. For about eighteen months the work has been progressing—while many doubted, and all hoped, but few were sanguine of success. At a depth of 300 feet indications of salt first became apparent, but for a long distance after, nothing further seemed to be gained, and many began to think they had been cheered for nought. The works were continued, until the shaft had been sunk 661 feet, when the evidences were such that the operation of boring was suspended, and tubes sunk to ascertain the quantity and quality of the brine. On Saturday last (the 28th ult.) the tubes were put down to the depth of 360 feet, but little over half the depth of the well, when, to the joyful surprise of all, pure brine, of the quality of one bushel of salt to from 50 to 53 gallons, ascended and poured out of the tube with immense force.

Steam Boat Accident.

The St. Louis Republican of Sept. 1, says—We learn from the clerk of the steamer Orphan Boy, that the Wm. Parris, from here to New-Orleans, sunk at the foot of Grand Cham—water over her boiler deck. She had a tolerably full freight—no lives lost.

We also learn from the same, that the S. B. Keokuck, bound for Cincinnati, sunk at the foot of St. Genevieve Island—water over her boiler deck. The Orphan Boy overtook her in the night, only in time to see her go down. The Captain sent out a yawl, which succeeded in saving one man, whom they took off of a snag. The man said that about twelve of the deck passengers jumped overboard with him, of which number only one succeeded in getting to the shore.

The Keokuck had on board $30,000 worth of Buffalo robes and peltries, besides other freight. Whether insured here or at New York we have not learned.

Bank Robbery.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, says—Yesterday morning a genteelly dressed and good looking young man, accompanied by a very pretty and fashionable dressed young woman, stopped at the U. S. Hotel, and entered his name as H. W. Thomas. They stayed during the day. The boarders, and others at the hotel, supposed they were a newly married couple. In the evening they took passage for Detroit on board the Constellation. This morning officer Russell from Troy arrived in pursuit. The gentleman was H. W. Jones, late Teller of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, who had absconded with a large amount money belonging to the bank. The lady was a fair Cyprian he had picked up at Saratoga. Mr Russell left here this forenoon in the Bunker Hill. At the time he left Troy the amount of the robbery had not been definitely ascertained.

The Case of Mary C. Rogers.

Affairs are now in such a train as will see long lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the horrid outrage upon this unfortunate girl. A Mrs. Loss, who keeps a small tavern on the embankment near Weehawken, has been examined before the Mayor of this city, and states that Mary was at her house on the evening of the 25th of July last, in company with several young men, and that she drank some lemonade offered by one of them. Mrs. Loss also identifies the clothes found in the woods near there, as part of those worn by the unfortunate girl on that occasion. Whatever other clue may have been discovered, has been kept profoundly secret, though we have been given to understand that great hopes are now entertained of the ultimate success of the endeavors to ferret out the authors of this dreadful tragedy.

The Pittsburg papers state that Mrs Collins, the mother-in-law of Braddee, has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned with him in the mail robberies, of which he was recently convicted. In default of bail to the amount of $5000, she was committed to prison.

Proceedings of Congress.

[Correspondence of the Com. Advertiser.]

MONDAY, SEPT. 13. The *Senate* went into Executive session, and after sitting until 11 o'clock at night, made the following confirmations:—

Edward Everett, Minister to London.
Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury.
John McLean Secretry at War.
A. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Navy.
Chas. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General.

Mr Ritner and Mr Bela Badger, were both rejected. Mr Roach was confirmed in the place of the former, and Mr Alexander Ferguson in the place of the latter.

The President and Mr Webster were present until the hour of adjournment in an adjoining room.

In the *House*, Mr Stanley offered a resolution authorizing the messengers of the post office to furnish their own horse and wagon, for the purpose of transporting packages to the post-office and the members houses; and that the postmaster be allowed one horse and wagon for such purposes during the recess. Objected to.

Mr Moore offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War for information as to putting our South western and North western frontiers in a state of defence. Objected to.

The *House* then took a recess until twelve o'clock.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker resumed the Chair.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that it had postponed indefinitely the consideration of the joint resolution regulating the price of Printing done for the Government, and that they had concurred in the amendment of the House to the joint resolution in relation to water-rotted hemp.

The *House* then took a recess until five o'clock.

At half past 5, the Speaker called the House to order, when

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House that they had appointed a committee on their part to wait on the President. Messrs Dickinson and King are the committee.

After a considerable lapse of time, Mr Marshall rose and moved to print 5000 copies extra of the President's second veto.

He then went into an argument in favor of the motion. He was very severe upon the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, which appeared in the National Intelligencer, exhibiting the committee of this House as being governed and controlled by the President, and after all we were to be sent home laughed and jeered at by the President himself. He then adverted to the speech of Mr Botts which charged Mr Tyler with perfidy and treachery, and in which the gentleman had charged him with perjurious treachery to the Jackson party. Mr. Marshall said that he had never known him to be guilty of treachery, or heard of it before; he would never consent to make capital of such a man. But the gentleman had no fault to find with the treachery, because he was then the beneficiary; now he is loud in complaint. I am of opinion, said Mr M., that finding ourselves cheated, the least we say the better.

The committee appointed to wait on the President having reported that he had no farther business to lay before them, Mr Ward moved that the House adjourned without day.

And the *House* adjourned *sine die* at ten minutes before eight o'clock.

P S.—12 o'clock. Mr James N. Barker is restored to his old place of 1st Comptroller.

Bela Badger is rejected; ex-Governor Ritner do.

The Indian treaty made by Governor Doty is rejected.

Governor Doty is confirmed.

Several minor nominations were confirmed—among them Mr Boulware of Virginia, for Naples.

Daring Outrage.

We learn that H. M. Chamberlin, of Cambridgeport, Wednesday evening, about 10 o'clock, as he was proceeding from his office to his house, was attacked by three ruffians, who rushed upon him from behind, after he had passed them, knocked him down, struck him several times while he was on the ground, and doubtless would have inflicted upon him most severe injuries, if they had not been alarmed by persons approaching, attracted by his call for aid, when the scoundrels fled. They will doubtless be brought to justice for this gross and unprovoked outrage, and receive the punishment they deserve.

WHEAT. An acquaintance assures us he counted yesterday 26 wagons, loaded with wheat around an establishment on the other side of the river. Another tells us that he counted about the same number at a place on this side. The fact is that the quantity of wheat coming into the city is so enormous, that our forwarding merchants are actively employed from an early hour in the morning, to a very late hour in the evening in storing it. Trains of wagons, from ten to fifteen in number, creaking with the real wealth of our state, is at the present time, no unusual sight in Chicago and its suburbs. [Chicago Am.]

A very severe gust of wind, almost a tornado, accompanied by a torrent of rain, poured over our city between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening. A fleet of twenty-five sails, including the ship Superior, left port for the West yesterday, and during the evening considerable apprehensions was felt for their safety. The Cutter is in and reports that no serious damage was experienced. There was a great fluttering of canvass for a few minutes, but every thing was made sung before the squall burst upon the vessels in all its fury. [Buffalo Com. Adv. 4th.

FIRE. A destructive fire broke out in New York on Tuesday morning in the premises on the corner of Broadway and Cedar streets. The three upper stories of the building were entirely consumed. No. 122 on Broadway and No. 90 on Cedar street were occupied by J. H. Cooke as a furniture warehouse; No. 121 Broadway was Tanner's Map establishment. The second story was occupied by Sherman & Smith, Engravers and Printers; Miller, Dill, and Davidson, Attornies.

SICKNESS AT WEST POINT. We regret to learn that there is a good deal of sickness among the cadets at the Military Academy. Some 30 40 are suffering severely from dysentery, and it is feared that one or two will not recover. A young cadet named Mason, from the District of Columbia, was so ill on Thursday that little hopes was entertained of his living through the day. Indeed, we have heard that he died about noon on Thursday, but we trust that the rumor may be unfounded. [Albany D. Adv.

ACCIDENT. Jervis Spencer, Esq., one of the opposition candidates for the Legislature in Washington county, Maryland, met with a serious accident on Saturday last. On that day, he and Mr Mann left a meeting at Indian Spring, in a buggy, for Hancock. On the way the horse became unmanageable, and ran off the road over a precipice. Mr S. had his leg broken above the ankle, and Mr M. was but slightly bruised. [Baltimore Am.

ANOTHER LOSS. We learn from the Clerk of the steam boat Thames, that the Malta sunk at Teetsaw Bend, to 16 feet water. Boat and cargo probably a total loss. [St. Louis Republican.]

Supreme Judicial Court.

Decree on habeas corpus for the custody of a child. On the 20th and 21st of August we published accounts of the proceedings in a suit of habeas corpus, brought by Henry S. Carr, before Chief Justice Shaw, for the custody of his child, then in the keeping of its grandfather, Mr Ephraim Sweet, of Newburyport. It was fully proved that Carr totally neglected his late wife, the mother of the child; that by his course of conduct he compelled her to take refuge in the house of her father, Mr Sweet, and that for upwards of two years prior to her death he in no manner contributed to her support or that of the child; that neither himself or any of this family attended her funeral, but as soon as she was laid in her grave, he claimed the child. Thus his prior conduct afforded no guaranty that he would in future prove a proper person to rear a child of tender years, and the Court decreed the custody of the child to Mr Sweet.

Police Court.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS. John Coy, was arrested by constable Clapp, for stealing twelve copies of the Boston Morning Post, from the side walk, at No. 5 State street, where they had been left for Mr. Nelson Carter, a newspape. dealer, to be retailed at the Railroads.—Coy confessed the the theft, and was fined $3 and costs, which he paid. This may serve to teach some folks that there is property in newspapers.

BAD WAY OF GETTING A FIT. A young Irishman, Bill Callahan by name, was caught in the act of helping himself to three pair of pants, just his fit, at the shop of Mr. Stewart, a colored man, in Endicott street. For this 'prig' he was sent one month over the bridge.

MOBILE, SEPT. 3. In the storm night before last, the house of B. B. Fontaine, corner of St. Louis and Hamilton streets, was struck by lightning. The fluid entered at the lower part of the house, and ran along the bell wire, breaking through the floor, tearing down doors, and otherwise injuring the building.

Two females in the house on the opposite corners were struck by the same flash, and the life of one is considered to be in a doubtful condition. [Register.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE WITH THE MORMONS. We learn from the Hawk Eye, that two horses of Messrs Kilbourns' were poisoned. The act is attributed to the Mormons, because it occurred whilst the Messrs. K's. were under an examination on a charge of a conspiracy against the Mormons. Great excitement was prevailing and serious consequences were apprehended. [St. Louis Rep.]

FORT ADAMS. This important and extensive fortress is now garrisoned by two companies of the 2d Reg. U. S. Artillery, under the command of Major Payne—we hope the fortifications in our harbor will ere long remind us of times, for if we have fortifications, it is highly important that they should be well manned and armed.—[Newport Mercury.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.—On and after Thursday next, the middle train of passenger cars will be discontinued, and the morning and afternoon accommodation trains will leave Boston and Providence at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. The steamboat train will continue to run as heretofore, leaving Boston at 4 P. M.

ROBBERY. Mr W. P. Simpson, of Ohio, who left Baltimore a few days ago with a large amount of money, which he drew there and had with him on his return, was robbed eight or nine miles this side of Uniontown, Pa., on Saturday last. He was attacked by two armed and disguised ruffians, and the sum of $2440 taken from his person. [Pennsylvanian.

☞ The U. S. brig Dolphin sailed from New York on Tuesday, with sealed directions, not to be opened till her arrival at a specified latitude and longitude. It is believed that she is destined for Matanzas, to seek redress of the Spanish authorities, for the recent imprisonment of Mr Cross, the American consul, at Matanzas.

We would inform "Querist" that typographical errors and ungrammatical sentences, are of so often an occurrence in all papers, arising from the hurry of publication, that it is folly to specify particular instances. If we should point out a blunder of this kind in a neighbor to-day, he would ask us to look at half a dozen of our own to-morrow. [Post.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Calvin Smith, of Needham, was run over by the Worcester train of cars near Newton, on Monday evening, and so much injured that he died in a few hours afterwards. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

One of the heavy pilastres for the Merchants' Exchange, arrived in State street, from Quincy, at one o'clock, Wednesday morning, which attracted much attention: It was drawn from Quincy by sixty yoke of oxen and six horses; weighs about fifty-seven tons, is forty feet long, and six wide, and four or five in thickness.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that there are at least 200 acres planted with Tobacco in York county this season. The crop is said to look well, much better than any between Baltimore and Washington.

The Norfolk Beacon says:—We understand that a letter has been received from Washington which states that orders will be immediately given to get the frigate St. Lawrence, now on the stocks at the Navy Yard, Gosport, in readiness for launching.

FIRE IN NEW YORK. Two five story buildings in Broadway, Nos. 122 and 124, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with all their contents. The fire broke out in the copper plate printing office of Sherman & Smith, whose loss was about $5000, and no insurance.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT. In the Court of Common Pleas, last week, the Fire Department recovered $375 and costs of John Jote, a merchant in Front street, for an infraction of the law which forbids the storage of more than 20 pounds of powder in any building in the city.—[N. Y. Tattler.

☞ A traveller on the western waters on the eve of Harrison's election, in five boats found only four loco focos—three months after that, on one boat he found but four whigs out of thirty passengers.

CHEAP WHEAT. Mr John Robbins, an eminent farmer in Indiana, states that wheat can be raised with profit in the valley of the Wabash, for fifty cents per bushel.

ANOTHER BOAT LOST. The steamer Chief Magistrate, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, struck a log at Island No. 63, during the night of the 28th ult., and sunk in ten feet of water.

"What literary works best please you?" said Quilp to Digby. 'Selections from the Spanish,' replied Dig, picking the best regalia from Quilp's cigar case.

[From the Daily Advertiser.]

The Heidelburg Wee.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.

Mr. Hale—It may interest your readers to know something of the war between the city of Albany and his tenants—or rather between the authority of the law, represented by the sheriff, and certain persons in the County determined not to yield to it. I read in Saturday's the inflamed account given by the Herald of the proceedings which took place in this neighborhood on Thursday last; and on arriving here expected to find a great public excitement. In large cities, however, distant from the scene of a particular transaction, it always presents the aspect the more imposing and exciting a portion to the numbers ready to purchase a thrilling account. Still, the actual occurrence in this instance, is sufficiently lamentable.

The Manor possessed by the Van Rensselaer family embrace a large tract of country on the side of the Hudson River, and descended by strict entail, until after the Revolution. This old feudal tenure by which the occupants of the lands still remains, however, like any other tenure by which real estate may be held. The tenure consists of a fixed annual rent, which when the land was granted, commonly was in kind—as a bushel of grain, a pair of fowls, or a given quantity of hay—with a right in part of the Patroon to exact a quarter of the purchase money whenever the tenant wishes to sell the land. The late Patroon was a kind and benevolent person, and in a great number of instances did not exact his rents for a long series of years. If the farmer had been unfortunate from sickness, bad crops, or any other cause, he was still allowed to hold his land, without distress for the sent, and thus large arrearages came due at the time of the late Patroon's decease. By his will, having charged his tenants with a certain debt, Mr. Van Rensselaer directed Trustees to collect those arrearages and apply them to the payment of that debt. He and instructions were given to the Trustees to discriminate between the cases of persons who were unable and those who were able, so that the really poor might not be distressed.

It is commonly supposed, in our part of the country, that the present Patroon is seeking to recover rents which his father had legally remitted. This is a mistake. He has no power in the matter, other than to compromise with the tenants respecting the tenure by which they will in future hold the lands. This I understand he formed he has offered to do, by giving up his claim of his right for a moderate sum, in order to settle the controversy and dissolve the tenure of a feudal tenure on this continent. The tenants will not accept this offer, having persuaded themselves, or been persuaded by others, that they have a good right to hold the lands without paying tribute for them of any kind.

Matters being thus, the Sheriff, attended by an armed posse, drawn from the military companies of this city, went into the country on Thursday to execute warrants of distress for rent due. The proceedings related in the papers took place, and the result was that the Sheriff was able to bring away only a single bushel of grain.

In several instances, his intentions in the discharge of his duty were completely frustrated. Now it is of verry little consequence to the people of New York whether the proceedings on the part of Mr Van Rensselaer have been meritorious or not. Legal process is issued, to enforce an unquestionable right; and if the government of this great and powerful community—one styling itself the Empire State—suffers the process to be defeated, it will no longer deserve the name of a government, and this vast population might as well resolve itself into a mob. But the authorities do not thus fear, or at any symptoms of yielding. Indeed, the rumor here to-day, that Governor Seward intends early in the week to call out a strong military force to aid in the execution of the law.

The following table exhibite the cost per mile of various Railroads:

Boston and Lowell.....25 miles.....	$22
Boston and Worcester...44½ miles.....	1[illegible]
Boston and Providence...41 miles.....	9[illegible]
Eastern.....38 miles.....	[illegible]
Western, from Worcester to Albany.....155 miles.....	[illegible]
Grand Junction—82 miles, and using 15 miles of the Liverpool and Manchester—cost of the 82 miles, $9,132,000.....	11[illegible]
London and Birmingham, 112 miles cost $27,479,000.....	24[illegible]
Liverpool and Manchester, 31 miles cost $6,720,000.....	217

Loss of the Malta.

By the steamer Thames, which arrived last night from the Missouri river, we learn that the steamer Malta struck a snag, about 20 miles above the mouth of Grand River, and sunk in 16 feet of water.

The cargo valued at about $10,000, and the boat will probably be a total loss. There was insurance on the boat to the amount as we understand, of 10,000 in the St. Louis, Missouri and Citizen's offices. [St. Louis Bulletin, 3d inst.

NARROW ESCAPE. The ferry-boat which plies between the east and west bank of Hudson river at Hudson, took fire on Friday last while crossing, and burnt to the water's edge. The passengers and teams were landed upon flats, in the middle of the river, before the fire had made much progress. Just after the boat had left the wharf at Hudson, two wagons loaded with POWDER, were driven down the ferry stairs, fortunately a moment too late to cross in the boat. [Albany D. Adv.

The German Bank of Wooster, Ohio, was blown up, to the loss of holders to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars. This explosion falls with most severity, indeed almost entirely, on the farmers of the neighborhood, many of whom have exchanged almost their entire crop of wheat for the trash. This is the result of the labors of a whole year plundered from them in a moment. [Philadelphia Ledger.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH. A miser lately committed suicide in Switzerland. Although possessing 10,000 francs, he spent only a few coppers for the bread and cheese which were his daily fare. He shot himself with a pistol purchased the day before, after higgling for a long time *to obtain a diminution in the price of the weapon.*

WRECKED ON LAKE ERIE. The schooner Louisa Jenkins, from Cleveland, with a cargo of 350 barrels of flour, 20 do. fish, and 1200 bushels oats, ran against the pier at Dunkirk during the night of the 10th and went to pieces. Half the flour only was saved. The cargo was consigned to Messrs. Buxton & Co. of Buffalo.

SPECIE. Thirty-one thousann six hundred and ninety-seven dollars, cansigned to several of our merchants, was received in this city yesterday from Tampico. [N. O. Pic.

Isaac Roach, Esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed to the office of Treasurer of the Mint, in the place of Governor Ritner, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

U. S. BANK. The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday last reported to the Senate that there was due to the General Government from the United States Bank of Pennsylvania the sum of $89,600.

Col. Todd, our Minister to Russia, sailed for Liverpool on Tuesday, in the packet ship Stephen Whitney.

The Cultivator circulates extensively ry town in Massachusetts, and has a circulation in every State in the Union, larly in the New-England Staets, which it a superior channel for advertisers.

MARRIAGES.

s city, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. , Mr. John P. Brown to Miss Rosalie S. both of this city; on Thursday evening, by . Stow, Mr. George Nash to Miss Hannah f Barrington, N. H.; Mr. Thomas W. Capen, hester, to Miss Cordelia R. Wells, of Boston. ver, N. H., 13th inst, Mr. John P. Bruce to iza P. Crockett.

w York, 8th inst, Capt. George Agry to Miss Hodges, both of Hallowell, Me.

leboro, Mr. John S. Sherman, of Boston, to cilia C. Blackington, of A.

oxbury, Mr. Charles Leroy, to Miss Sarah ey of Brookline.

akefield, Mr. Samuel P. Farrington of Boston, Francis H. Perkins, of W.

DEATHS.

arlestown, 8th inst, James C, only son of nd Diana S. Mackintire, 1 year.

uth Boston, 5th inst, Joseph T. Smith, 37, of Pembroke.

arlestown, on Sunday evening, Martha Bradughter of the late Charles Walker, M. D.,

mbroke, 8th inst, John Holmes, 54.

ncord, Ms, 12th inst, of consumption, Mrs. h G, wife of Dr. F. A. Cadwell, of Waterton, n Co., N. Y., 24.

eat Barrington, 1st inst, Mrs. Abigail, wife of eph Prescott, 69.

ncaster, Ms., 23d ult, Mr. Joseph Wilder, 56.

vendish, Vt, 15th ult, Mr. Ebathan Reed, 83.

rgennes, Vt, 27th ult, Mr. Joseph Tucker, 35, of Boston, but a resident in V. for the last 20 He was killed instantly while engaged in blasts near the East Falls of the Creek.

esbury, of throat distemper, Daniel B., child am J. and Betsey Boardman, aged 7 mos.

lisbury, 10th inst, Mr. Samuel P. Dole, 33.

herst, 1st inst, Simon Strong, Esq. 79.

cester, Sept 6, Alonzo, son of Nelson Waite ely, 2 years and 9 mos.

afton, Sept. 8, Anah Eliza, youngest daughter ezer Wheeler, 3 years and 1 month.

llin, Sept. 1. Mrs. Saphira, wife of Dea. Oliver, 57.

rd brig Hollowell, Aug. 6, bound from St. New York, Francis G. Read, late of Rut-

number of Deaths in Boston for the week ept. 11, 45. Males, 27; Females, 18; Stil-

nsumption, 2, disease of the bowels, 1, maraslliarrhœa, 4, dysentery, 2, inflammation of the 4, infantile, 3, fits, 2, croup, 2, disease of the , scarlet fever, 2, insane, 1, typhus fever, 1, 1, cholera infantum, 2, delirium tremens, 1, mplaint, 2, billious fever, 1, dropsy on the . worms, 1, dropsy in the head, 1, convulsions, er, 2, inflammation of the lungs, 1, dropsy of els, 1, intemperance, 2, unknown, 1.

IEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, September 18.

es. No change exists in the market on the last ns, the receipts of the week are very inconsidand small sales only have been made at 5¾ a 6c descriptions.

. Large supplies of Anthracite continue to ed, and prices are less firmly sustained; a high sold at $7 25 per ton. The transactions n Coals have been chiefly by auction, comprisis of two cargoes arrived this week, at $8 per n, and Cannel at $10 do do; Sidney, 6 75 a on time.

e. The market has been exceedingly dull k, especially for St. Domingo. The advices ashington, in relation to the proposed Tariff, a great measure unsettled prices, and we quote cription ½ a ¼ cent per lb lower. The general ons in the article consist of 500 bags St. Do9 a 9½c; 200 do a shade less; 300 do Rio, t public; 400 do Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11½c and Java, 1 a 200 bags, 12½c a 13c per lb, 6

. Sales of all descriptions are quite modeprices remain about the same as before re Mackerel are in good demand, and the few of the week have enabled holders to obtain ces. Sales consist of No. 1, $12 a 12¼, No. a 10¼, and No. 3, 6 25 per bbl, and the latter 6 50; 50 tierces new Salmon, $26 per tierce.

es. The transactions of the week consist of atamoras dry, 15¼ a 15½c per lb, 4 mos; 700 do 12¾, 4 mos; 2050 dry and salted by auc¾ a 15½c per lb, 4 mos; 12 a 15 bales Buffalo, sale 13c, 5 mos cr.

s. No sales of the new crop have been made ish prices. A few bales uninspected sold at c per lb.

. The transactions here and at a neighboring nprise nearly 800 tons Swedes, at $82 per ton, time, supposed equal to 10 a 12 mos credit.— Sable $91 a 92 per ton, 6 mos cr.

asses. The sales of retailing qualities have nsiderable, comprising 10 a 1200 hhds Trini Cienfuegos, at 24 a 25c per gal; 200 do Haeet, 23c, 6 mos; 60 hhds Porto Rico, by auc¾ a 29½c per gal, 4 mos cr; 20 do do, 26½ a mos cr.

visions. The market has been very dull out the week, and further sales of Pork have ade at lower rates. 200 bbls No. 1 Beef, Bosection, sold to-day by auction at $7 a 7 37; ito Vermont do, $6 a 6¼ per bbl, 4 mos cr; 140 $6 62 a 7 25, 4 mos. The quantity of Pork d from New Orleans, for year ending 1st inst, is bbls; whole export from New Orleans, 135,459 otal last season, 61,567 bbls. The quantity of ceived for year ending 1st inst, 70,594 kegs; xport last season, 275,869 do; total, 159,198 eef received same period, 2740 bbls; whole exall places, 17,649 do; total last season, 2919

t. Another cargo Cadiz sold this week to a and a recent import from a French port, price nspired; 430 bags Liverpool fine, $1 56 a 1 68, tion.

ar. There have been more extensive sales of hhd Sugars this week, without material variprices. The sales of brown amount to near boxes, 7 a 8c, and white, 150 boxes, 9¼ a 10c; do common, 8¼; 250 hhds Porto Rico, 7 a 7¾c, for a Southern market; Brazil white, 3 a 400 d bags, 8 a 6¼; Manilla, for refining, supposed mos. Sales by auction, 43 hhds Porto Rico, $7 50 per 100 lbs, 4 mos; 115 boxes Havana $7 45 a 7 50, 4 mos; 30 bbls Brazil white, 7¾c,

ol. We have no change to notice in this artihere is a steady demand for Fleece and Pulled quotations. The stock at market is not large r description, but is sufficient to supply the de The stock of foreign coarse is ample, and remain about the same as during the last sixty

LOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

ston, Sept. 18. Flour. The excitement by the advices per Britannia has passed away, market has been rather inactive for several The stock of all kinds is moderate, but buyers ly purchase for immediate use. Early in the sales 300 bbls Richmond Canal at $7 50, 4 200 do Howard St., 7 25, 4 mos. Since then ave been no movements in Southern. At the f business, sales of Genesee, 7 06 a 7 12 for n, 7 25 for fancy brands.

ain. In our last report we noticed the arrival 000 bushels Corn, since then 30 a 40,000 bushre have come in, together with several cargoes nearly all of which has been disposed of to deall for the eastern trade. The market being now upplied, and additional arrivals daily expected, have given way 2 a 3c per bushel. The last were made at 78 for yellow and 75 for white Oats, 49 a 54c per bushel. Rye is scarce and rather improving.

New York, Sept. 15. Flour. Genesee Flour is firmly held at 6 81 6 88, but with very few sales—A good brand was sold at 6 88; fair Ohio at $6 75; Troy at 6 75.

Grain. A parcel of Rye sold on the North River, to be taken in the slip, at 75½c; 2000 bushels Jersey Corn sold at 76c, measure, and a parcel of heated Ohio at 73c; Oats are firm at 50c for old Canal.

Baltimore, Sept. 13. Flour. To-day 6 50 was paid for upwards of 1000 barrels; some holders refusing to sell at that rate. Sales City Mills at 6 50.

Grain. Sales best Pennsylvania red Wheat at 1 42 and 1 43. Penn. yellow Corn, 68c; Md. white, 65 a 66c; do yellow 67c.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4. Flour. The mills are grinding freely and the stock is increasing. We hear of considerable sales this week at fair rates.—We enumerate 700 bbls of Kentucky at $5, and about 200 bbls. of Kentucky, in small lots, at $5 a 5 25; also, sales of Ohio, by the dray load, at 5 25. Best brands of Ohio retail at 5 50.

Grain. Wheat, at the mills, 80c. Corn, from the country, 31½c; we hear of a sale of a boat load, at the wharf, at 28c. Oats, 16 and 20c. Barley, 62½c per bushel.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Sept. 13. At market, 450 Beef Cattle, 520 Stores, 3200 Sheep, and 725 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The supply of Beef Cattle at market was short, and higher prices were obtained.—First quality 5 75 a 6 25; second quality $5 a 5 50; third quality 3 59 a 4 50.

Stores—Two year old $8 a 13; three year old, $14 a 22.

Sheep—Lots were taken at $1 12, 1 25, 1 37, 1 62, 1 92, 2 12, and 2 25.

Swine—One entire lot 3¼ a 4¼. Lots to peddle at 3¼ a 3½c for Sows, and 4¼ a 5½ for Barrows. At retail from 4 to 5½c.

New York, Sept. 13. At market, 1150 head of Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week; 240 were from the South, balance from this State, and 5500 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a better demand for Beef this week, though prices are about the same as last. The sales reached to 1050 head at $5 to 7; averaging $6 the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs went off well, and 5000 taken.—Sheep at 1 50, $3 and 5, and Lambs at 1 to $3 each.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13. 579 head were offered Western and Pennsylvania Beeves—the bulk of sales were a trifle higher than those of last week, $5 75 to $6 per cwt. for good; extra 6 50; inferior 4 75. 20 left over. Two lots were sold to New York consumers amounting to 180 head. All county cattle.

227 Cows and Calves—sales at $27 to 36—extra, $40 to 45; springers $16 to 27; Dry Cows $11 to 17; Calves in the drove yard $1 25 to 3 each.

550 Hogs—sales at $4 50 to 5 per cwt; 40 left over. 3757 Sheep—which brought $1 25 to 2 25 each, extra, $2 75. Lambs on the Delaware—Jersey $1 75 to 2 25.

The sales of Beeves this week was rather more brisk Cows and Calves likewise. Hogs and Sheep—sales dull.

Baltimore, Sept. 13. About 600 head of Beef Cattle were offered this morning at the drove yards, and only 170 sold. A few of extra quality brought $5 50, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from 3 75 to $5 per 100 lbs. A drove of about 80 head were taken North, and the balance laid over. Live Hogs are in fair supply; we quote at 4 40 to $5 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	62	a	75
Marrow Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
Shell Beans, per quart		a	12½
Sweet Corn, per doz	20	a	22
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Turnips, per peck		a	12½
Carrots, per bunch		a	6
Beets, per bunch		a	6
Onions, per bunch		a	6
Parsley, half peck		a	25
Cabbages, per head	6	a	8
Lettuce, per head	3	a	4
Cucumbers, per doz	8	a	10

Fruit.

Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Water Melons	12½	a	25
Canteloupe do	10	a	12
Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb	50	a	62½
White Sweet Water do		a	50
Table Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
" Pears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
Peaches, best, per doz	25	a	37
Peaches, common, per hf peck	25	a	37½

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	27	a	28
" firkin	14	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
" four meal	2	a	4
Eggs, per dozen		a	15
Beef, fresh, per lb	8	a	14
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	8½	a	9
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	12½
Pork, fresh	10	a	12½
" salted	7	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, do do	7½	a	8½
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, per keg	8	a	8½
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pr	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, apiece	1 00	a	1 50
Pigeons, per dozen	1 50	a	1 75
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	4 50	a	3 50
Canary Seed, " "	5 00	a	10 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	..	a	10
" Foreign, " "	..	a	..
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	4 00
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	50	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "	..	a	1 00
Barley, per bushel	..	a	1 00
Winter Rye "	..	a	1 25

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	..	a	8 00
Newcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
Orrel, do	10 00	a	10 00
Sydney, do	..	a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
" white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15½	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	15	a	16
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12	a	12½
California	13	a	13½
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	15	a	18
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 45
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	20	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, old, per hund	..	a	1 00
Good Country, new hay, per hund	..	a	1 08
Straw	45	a	55

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	36
" " " ½ "	38	a	40
" " " ¾ "	42	a	44
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	43
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	40
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	13	a	14
2d " " "	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 60	a	2 25

Strayed from the Subscriber,

A light brindle **Cow**, brass nobs on her horns, about 8 years old. Whoever has found the said cow, and will leave word at this office, or the Subscriber at Newton shall be rewarded.

NATHANIEL PULCIFER

Aug. 31, 1841. tf—sept18

Henry E. Lincoln,

IMPORTER and dealer in Mechanics' and Manufacturer's Tools and Trimmings, and Household Furnishing Stock, **336** Washington St., under Chickering & Mackays' Piano Forte Rooms.

sept18—3mos

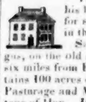
Sea Elephant Oil.

WINTER BLEACHED SEA ELEPHANT OIL, a very superior article, warranted to suit the purchaser as well as oil usually sold at $1 12½, or 1 25, and if it is not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Selling at retail at 75 cents per gallon, at CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER'S, corner Hanover & Salem Sts. tf—sept18

Board Wanted

IN the country, 10 or 15 miles from the city, in a retired situation, for a single lady. Apply at this office. Boston, Sept. 11, 1841.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to change his business and remove from town, offers for sale that valuable **Farm,** well known in the neighborhood as the Boynton Farm. Said Farm is pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the old road between Boston and Salem, and six miles from Boston, and three miles from Lynn, contains 100 acres of Land divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage and Marsh, producing this season about 60 tons of Hay. It is situated near the Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained. The Farm is also well supplied with Fruit Trees, and offers an excellent opportunity for a Gardener. The Farm can be examined and its produce seen, by application to the subscriber on the premises. Part of the purchase money can lay on mortgage for some years.

EBENEZER D. DRAPER.

Saugus, Sept. 7, 1841. tf—sept11

Guns, Cranberry Rakes, Lead Troughs.

LEMUEL LELAND, 2d., at his old stand, continues to manufacture best steel and other Rifles, stub and twist patent chambers and other double Guns, stub and twist patent chambers and all kinds of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. Repairing done as usual.

Cranberry Rakes, cast steel teeth, bass wood, made to order.

Also, L. L. would inform the inhabitants of Middlesex county, Mass., that he is agent for using and vending Dennis' Patent Lead Troughs, the only sure remedy for destroying canker worms. All orders would be thankfully received.

Sherburne, Sept. 1, 1841. 3mo—sept11

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Chases's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

Combs made to Order or Repaired.

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

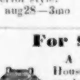
July 3d. tf.

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,

aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

For Sale in Medford.



A delightful situation, consisting of a House and ten rooms in it, nearly new, with out-buildings, and from 1 to 2 acres of choice land, with a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, within ten minutes walk of the rail road depot and likewise of the church and a good school. Part of the purchaser's money may lay from 5 to 7 years, or it may be exchanged for a good farm well situated. Inquire of NOAH JOHNSON, on the premises. tf—aug21

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic **Associations, Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Roggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

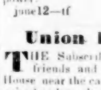
june12—tf

Union Hotel—Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Farm for Sale.



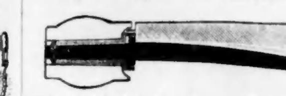
A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.

Aug. 21. tf.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improevd Axeltree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. Geo. W. Eaton,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas. Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2¼ inch imensions.

Also, Tow and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of lmos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

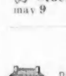
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

Stocks made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf.

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.

HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. **The Seeds are all** raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and **are** warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar **Beet, Long** Blood Beet, Carrots, Rata Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Rota Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest quality.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN FETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct17

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13.

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for Family use, and offer every article as low as it possibly can be afforded, adhering strictly to one price, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

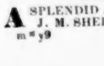
E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale b J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Stree

may9

POETRY.

SETTING UP AND SETTING DOWN.

A chap once told St. Patrick's Dean
While rising from his seat, "I mean
To set up for a wit."
"Ah!" said the Dean, "if that be true,
The very best thing you can do
Is quickly *down to sit*."

Too many, like that would-be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim;
Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by *setting down*
With poverty and shame.

A meddling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then sit down content;
But after many a turn and twist
Is *set down* on the pauper list—
A fool, not worth a cent!

When tradesman's wives and daughters fair
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
To look most wond'rous winning,
They sit upon a slippery *stand*,
Till indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their *underpassing*.

Some ladies too, whose costly gear
Has made them to their husbands *dear*,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they sit high on fashion's seat,
Age, death, or poverty, albeit,
Will *set them down* anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are all "sweet jaw,"
Soon fall for lack of brains;
But had the boobies only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd saved a world of pains.

A quack *set up* the doctor's trade,
But could he use the sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might toil from morn till night,
And find his match, with all his might,
To bury half he kills.

You may *set up* for what you choose,
As easily as wear old shoes,
If you're so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must *set down* again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

Travels in Central America.

[Continued from our last.]

At daybreak the muleteers commenced loading for the passage of the Mountain. At seven o'clock the whole caravan, consisting of nearly a hundred mules and twenty or thirty muleteers, was fairly under way. Our immediate party consisted of five mules; two for Mr. Catherwood and myself, one for Augustin, and two for baggage; besides which, we had four Indian carriers. If we had been consulted, perhaps at that time we should have scrupled to use even as beasts of burden; but Señor Ampudia had made all the arrangements for us. The Indians were naked, except a small piece of cotton cloth around the loins, and crossing in front between the legs. The loads were arranged so as to have on one side a flat surface. The Indians sat on the ground with their backs against the surface; passed a strap across the forehead, which supported the load; and, adjusting it on their shoulders, with the aid of a staff or the hand of a bye-stander rose upon their feet. It seemed cruel; but, before much sympathy could be expended upon them, they were out of sight.

At eight o'clock Mr. C. and I mounted, each armed with a brace of pistols and a large hunting-knife, which we carried in a belt around the body; besides which, afraid to trust it in other hands, I had a mountain barometer slung over my shoulder. Augustin carried pistols and sword; our principal muleteer, who was mounted, carried a machete and a pair of murderous spurs, with rowels two inches long, on his naked heels; and two other muleteers accompanied on foot, each carrying a gun.

A group of friendly by-standers gave us their adieus and good wishes; and, passing a few straggling houses which constituted the suburbs, we entered upon a marshy plain sprinkled with shrubs and small trees, and in a few minutes were in an unbroken forest. At every step the mules sank to their fetlocks in mud, and very soon we came to great pudoles and mudholes, which reminded me of the breaking up of winter and the solitary horsepath in one of our primeval forests at home. As we advanced, the shade of the trees became thicker, the holes larger and deeper, and roots, rising two or four above the ground, crossed the path in every direction. I gave the barometer to the muleteer, and had as much as I could do to keep myself in the saddle—All conversation was at an end, and we kept as close as we could to the track of the muleteers when he descended into a mudhole, and crawled out, the entire legs of his mule blue with mud, we followed, and came out as blue as he.

The caravan of mules, which had started before us, was but a short distance ahead, and in a little while we heard ringing through the woods the loud shout of the muleteers and the sharp crack of the whip. We overtook them at the bank of a stream which broke rapidly over a stony bed. The whole caravan was moving up the bed of the stream; the water was darkened by the shade of the overhanging trees; the muleteers, without shirts, and with their large trousers rolled up to the thighs and down from the waistband, were scattered among the mules; one was chasing a stray beast; a second darting at one whose load was slipping off; a third lifting up one that had fallen; another, with his foot braced against a mule's side, straining at the girth; all shouting, cursing, and lashing the whole a mass of inextricable confusion, and presenting a scene almost terrific.

We held up to let them pass; and, crossing the stream, rode a short distance on a level road, but over fetlock deep in mud; and, cutting off a bend, fell into the stream ourselves in the middle of the caravan. The branches of the trees met over our heads, and the bed of the stream was so broken and stony that the mules constantly stumbled and fell. Leaving this, and continuing on a road the same as before, in an hour we reached the foot of the mountain. The ascent began precipitously, and by an extraordinary passage. It was a narrow gulley, worn by the tracks of mules and the washing of mountain torrents so deep that the sides were higher than our heads, and so narrow that we could barely pass through without touching. Our whole caravan moved singly through these muddy defiles, the muleteers scattered among them and on the bank above, extricating the mules as they stuck fast, raising them as they fell, arranging their cargoes, cursing, shouting, and lashing them on. If one stopped, all behind were blocked, unable to turn. Any sudden start pressed us against the sides of the gulley, and there was no small danger of getting a leg crushed.—Emerging from this defile, we came again among deep mudholes and projecting roots of trees, with the additional difficulty of a steep ascent. The trees, too, were larger, and their roots higher and extending farther; and, above all, the mahogany tree threw out its giant roots, high at the trunk and tapering, not round, like the roots of other trees, but straight, with sharp edges, traversing rocks and the roots of other trees. It was the last of the rainy season; the heavy rains from which we had suffered at sea had deluged the mountain, and it was in the worst state to be passable; for sometimes it is not passable at all. For the last few days there had been no rain; but we had hardly congratulated ourselves upon our good fortune in having a clear day, when the forest became darker and the rain poured. The woods were of impenetrable thickness; and there was no view except that of the detestable path before us. For five long hours we were dragged through mudholes, squeezed in gulleys, knocked against trees, and tumbled over roots; every step required care and great physical exertion; and, withal, I felt that our inglorious epitaph might be, "tossed over the head of a mule, brained by the trunk of a mahogany tree, and buried in the mud of the Mico Mountain." We attempted to walk, but the rocks and roots were so slippery, the mudholes so deep, and the ascents and descents so steep, that it was impossible to continue.

The mules were only half loaded, and even then several broke down; the lash could not move them; and scarcely one passed over without a fall. Of our immediate party, mine fell first. Finding that I could not save her with the rain, by an exertion that strained every nerve I jumped myself from off her back, and flung clear of roads and trees, but not of mud; and I had an escape from a worse danger; my dagger fell from its sheath, and stood upright, with the handle in the mud, a foot of naked blade. Mr. Catherwood was thrown with such violence, that for a few moments, feeling the helplessness of our condition, I was horror-struck. Long before this he had broken silence to utter an exclamation, which seemed to come from the bottom of his heart, that, if he had known of this "mountain," I might have came to Central America alone; if I had had any tendency to be a little uplifted by the honors I received at Balize, I was brought down by this high way to my country. Shortly after Augustin's mule fell backward; he kicked his feet out of the stirrups, and attempted to slide off behind; but he made rolled, and caught him with his left leg under, and, but for his sacking, I should have thought that every bone in his body was broken. The mule kicked worse than he; but they rose together, and with not any damage except that the mud, which before lay upon them in spots, was now formed into a regular plaster.

[To be continued.]

Fall Sowing of Seed. Cobbett's American Gardener recommends the sowing of parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, and many other things, in the fall. He says, seeds of all plants will be safe in this way all winter, though the frost penetrate the distance of three feet beneath them, except the seeds of such plants as a slight frost will cut down. Try it.

We do not wish to try the whole of this doctrine in our climate;—if we did we should expect to be ridiculed by practical farmers. The only inducement farmers can have to sow their seeds in the fall, is to get their crops earlier and as good.

The best farmers in the vicinity of Boston, sow onions in the fall and get them up in the fall, and before the ground freezes, they cover them up with meadow hay or sea weed—Many pull up their bean poles with the late vines on, and cover their onions with these, because under sea weed and hay they sometimes rot. Early in the spring they uncover them and obtain their crop much earlier than by spring sowing—Spinach they also sow in the fall; but as to those vegetables which if they come up, will not stand the winter, and have long tap roots and require a deep mellow soil, we do not believe that it is advisable to sow in the fall—Though the seed may live through the winter, yet the disadvantages arising from the seeds being injured and the unfavorable state of the ground for rapid and smooth growth, afford reasons against fall sowing.

Imports of Foreign Grain.

The imports of foreign grain into the United States in 1835, 1836, and three and a half months of the year 1837, were as follows:—

In 1835	18200 bushels.
1836	193,700
To April 19, 1837	854,000
Total in 27½ months	1,365,900 bushels.
Of this quantity, there came	
from England	532,000 bushels.
From the German States	403,700
Holland	159,000
Italy	153,300
France	12,600
Russia	39,600

And the residue came from Prussia, Sicily, Denmark, &c.

Is not this really too bad, considering the vast agricultural resources of the United States? England has adopted a policy to protect her farmers, which excludes foreign competition in her own market. Would it not be well for our government to encourage more directly our farmers; and since she has admitted Railroad iron duty free to encourage Railroad corporations, and adopted a principle of protection which has built up manufactures and the mechanic arts, as it were by steam power—would it not be well, we ask, to exclude foreign grain and other products of the farm to relieve our farmers from foreign competition? [Ed.

Later from Maracaibo.

By the brig Despatch, at Philadelphia, the North American has received the following intelligence from a correspondent:

Maracaibo, Aug. 14, 1841. Our political news from New Grenada is cheering; we have had an arrival from Santa Martha within a few days, bringing authentic accounts of a counter revolution, and a declaration by the inhabitants and troops occupying Carthagena, in favor of the Constitutional Government of New Grenada. Santa Martha and Rio la Hache still holding against the Government. Gen. Carmona is besieging the fortress with a handful of men, say 1000 to 1200, and is blockading the port with four vessels, but we learn from good authority that the British Admiral at Jamaica will not admit the legality of the blockade, and has ordered a brig of war off that port.

This morning we have had an arrival from Cucuta, bringing us official accounts of the complete defeat of the murderer Obando, at La Palma, near Popayan, by the Government General Mosquera, on the 11th July last, Col. Sauchy killed, and Col. Sarrier dangerously wounded. Obando had a force of 1800 men—in the battle his loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners not ascertained, but it must be considerable. In short, the war in the South is at an end, and Obando will be taken and executed. Carmona must now succumb to the will of the Government, or abide by the consequences. This news can be relied on, as I am very particular in giving political news from this quarter.

Coffee has advanced to 9 1-4; that which is received being the last of the crop.

Stabbing in New York.

On Wednesday Samuel A. Suydam was arrested and brought before Justice Merritt, for the assault committed on Monday night on Signor Alvear, and held to bail in the sum of $3000.

Signor Alvear had accompanied a highly respectable party of ladies and gentlemen to Niblo's. In company with the latter, during a pause in the performances, he was partaking of refreshments at the bar.

While entirely unsuspicious of any attack, Suydam came up behind him, unaware, struck him one blow with his fist, and then with a large bowie-knife gave two desperate thrusts, gashing his face in a most shocking manner, severing an artery, and cutting his lip so that it hung completely down. The end of one of his fingers was also severed while in the act of fending off the second thrust. Blood gushed out and spattered every person and thing around. All was instantly in a flurry, and in the midst of it Mr. S. made his way out into the street. As Signor Alvear was thought to be dangerously wounded, he was immediately taken home in a carriage, and the cut sown up.

The excuse for this attack was, that a year ago, while Suydam with his lady was at the Astor House, Signor Alvear paid improper attentions to the wife. But it is now said, and can be proved, that Signor Alvear is not the person who thus offended.

Suydam, we believe, belongs at present in Mobile. Signor Alvear is a son of the Minister from the Argentine Republic."

Destructive Hail Storm. The Rochester Democrat mentions that a very severe hail storm passed over Mount Hope, and far to the northeast last Sunday, tearing everything of the vegetable kind to pieces, half a mile or more in width, and breaking nearly every pane of glass in its course. The hail stones were so large that birds and even geese were killed by them. The damage sustained by the farmers is very great. 550 lights of glass were broken in the Poor House; every light broken out of Ellwanger & Barry's Green House, and their plants and trees much injured; trees torn up; rail fences levelled to the ground, and in Danville a new three story house was prostrated.

☞ There are only six European cities larger than New York, viz: London which contains a population of 1,651,000; Paris, 900,000; Constantinople, 500,000; St. Petersburg, 456,000; Naples, 364,000, and Vienna, 334,000; New York, in 1840, contained a population of 312,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

EXTRA SESSION.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Thursday, Sept. 9. In the House today, the amendments to the Revenue Bill were again considered. The votes exempting salt, sugar and cotton from the duty of 20 per cent were reconsidered and the same reversed.

The Senate amendment providing that no duty higher than 20 per cent ad valorum shall be levied on any article hereafter imported was stricken out, and the following inserted—Provided that nothing herein shall in any wise affect the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, as provided for at the present session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Bill.

The Senate amendment striking out the appropriation for a Charge at Naples, was discussed at length and finally disagreed to.

At 12 o'clock, precisely, Mr. McKean yielded the floor, and the Secretary of the President appeared at the door of the Hall with the long *bill* in his hand, and a sealed "message in writing."

The message was read. It was attentively listened to by all. The Senators, including Mr. Clay, were present. Intense interest was manifested by all.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, the oldest member, I believe, (as to years, not membership) moved that the message be spread on the Journal, and printed, and that, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the House take up the returned bill for re-consideration, which was agreed to.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then again taken up, and the discussion on the expediency of different missions was continued.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Treasury Department in compliance with a resolution of Mr. Sevier calling for a list of the funds, legacies or trusts that had been invested in State Stocks.

The amount now invested in stocks of the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, is—for the Smithson Institution $620,000 and for the Indian Tribes, $1,795,325.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the annual product of the taxes laid on notes and Bills of Exchange, from the year 1813, up to the year 1817.

Mr. Tappan moved to take up his resolution for the adjournment of Congress, but failed.

The Senate, without transacting any business, went into Executive Session, at about 12 o'clock.

The amendments from the House to the Revenue Bill came back to Senate, and Mr. Clay moved to disagree to the amendment, providing that nothing in the act shall interfere with the Distribution Bill—which was agreed to, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Cabinet Changes.

Saturday, Sept. 11. Messrs. Bell, Ewing, Crittenden and Badger, notified the President, last night that he would have their resignations this day. Accordingly at 12 o'clock to-day, the resignations of those gentlemen were sent in and were received. It is said that some of those were accompanied with reasons.

At half past three o'clock to-day, Mr. Granger also resigned.

"Rumor says" Mr Granger consulted his Whig friends on the subject, and that they gave the opinion that it was incumbent to him to resign.

Mr Webster is the only one remaining of the Harrison Cabinet. How long he was to remain is said to be uncertain. But it said also that the President wished him to remain.

The New Cabinet.

The President sent in the following nominations to the Senate to-day—

Judge Usher, of Va., Secretary of the Navy.

Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Secretary of War.

Hugh Legarr, of S. C., Attorney General.

Walter Forward, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.

The joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress was passed to-day, with an amendment striking out 11 o'clock, and leaving Monday as the day for adjournment.

The House spent the whole day in debating a report of the Committee on the affray in the House, and finally recommitted it.

Iron war steamer Phlegethon

We perceive, by the Calcutta papers, brought by the India mail, that this vessel, which was built by Mr. John Laird of North Birkenhead, for the East India Company, has arrived at that port. She is about 500 tons measurement, armed with two 32-pounders and other small guns. She was to sail for China about the middle of June, to join the expedition. It was reported in the Bombay papers that two armed iron steamers, the Ariadne and Medusa, both built by Mr. Laird, each carrying two 26-pounders would be ordered to Cuina; they would make an effective flotilla of four powerful iron armed steamers attached to the expedition. The Pilegethon, in bad weather, has surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and having gone over 17,157 miles without straining a rivet, will, I consider, carry out the principle that these sort of vessels can navigate in security between England and India."

[Liverpool Albion.

Twelve Million Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for two millions more of the twelve million loan. Offers will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars.

Municipal Court.

John Swan was arraigned for an assault on John Callender, and for a trespass on the garden of B. F. Callender, under the 126 chap. 45 Sec. of the Revised Statues, viz:

"Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other improved land of another, without premission of the owner thereof, and with the intention to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and if any of offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding section shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars."

The prisoner pleaded—*not guilty*, and was bailed out to appear for trial at the next session.

John Gardner, colored man, was indicted for breaking a watchman's head with a club. He pleaded *not guilty*, and obtained a postponement.

Francis Bartlett, sailor, was convicted of stealing $100 from his shipmate, Geo. Collet, while intoxicated.

John Pickett, minor, was put on trial for aiding in stealing from Leonard Putney's store, a money trunk. Thompson Miller, Esq set up insanity as a defence, but the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*.

Matthew Hunt and *J. M'Loughlin*, were put on trial for stealing two boxes containing sixty two pounds of butter from the wagon of Mr. Winthrop F. White of Ashby. Mr. White disposed that on the evening of the 22d ult., he left his wagon at the south side of the Market, and being informed that two men were stopped with two boxes of butter in their possession, he proceeded to the wagon and on examining it discovered that two boxes had been stolen, and which proved afterwards to be the same found in the possession of the prisoners.

Mr. Goodenow, of North Market street, stated that his attention was called by his clerk, to the prisoner M'Loughlin, who had a tub of butter in his possession, and was sitting on a hogshead outside the door. Witness suspected that the butter was stolen, and desired his clerk to look after the prisoner, while he went to make inquiries; he returned in a short time but the prisoner was gone. Witness then followed in company with the watch, and took the both prisoners.

Mr. Jones, the clerk of Mr Goodenow corroborated the foregoing testimony and identified both prisoners as the persons in whose possession the butter was found.

His Honor charged the jury, who after a short absence returned into Court with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Sentences in Municipal Court.—*Zachariah White*, convicted of assaulting and robbing Joshua Bennett in the night time, near Jackson's Wharf; 5 days solitary, and 7 years in State Prison.

John Bailey, alias Domingo Francisco, stealing from Benjamin Sawyer, in dwelling house of Samuel Cole: 5 days and 1 year in House of Correction.

Mariv Fitch, stealing in dwelling house of Thos. Danforth; 2 days solitary, and 6 months in the House of Correction.

Mary Ann Brown, alias Honors, stealing in the dwelling house of Geo. Griffin; 3 days solitary, and 1 year in House of Correction.

Francis Gannon, alias Kelly, stealing a horse and wagon from Nathaniel Seaver; 5 days solitary, and 2 years in State Prison.

Thomas Clopp, alias Thomas Brown, convicted of stealing in four cases, adjudged a common and notorious thief; 5 days and 3 years in House of Correction; and for assaulting and beating Constable Clapp, fined $30 and costs; if not paid in ten days, then in lieu thereof, two months in House of Correction, after expiration of the first sentence.

Wm. M. Kinley, stealing in the shop of Edward Brown; 5 days and 1 year in House of Correction.

Jane Kearin, stealing from Charles Marsh in his dwelling house; 3 days and 1 year in House of Correction.

Shocking Accident. *Four Lives Lost.* A most distressing accident happened at the marble quarry of Julius Beebee, Esq. of Arlington, in this County, yesterday, about 4 o'clock, P. M. The men at work in the quarry had drilled a hole 8 feet deep, and were engaged in tampering it, when the powder prematurely exploded, killing Mr Calvin Andrew, and Mr Jona. Hawkins instantly, and wounding Mr John Perquay and Mr Allen Deming in a most shocking manner. Mr Perquay died about 9 o'clock, and Mr Deming at 10, the same evening. They have all left families except Mr Perquay. Mr P. resided in Pownal, the others in Arlington. [Bennington, Vt. Gaz. Sept. 9.]

Hard to Understand. "Well, my lad," said a traveller, "that is rather small corn you are hoeing."

"Yes, sir," said the boy, while he continued his labor, "we planted small corn."

"But it looks rather yellow."

"Yes, sir, we planted the yellow kind," returned the boy, scratching away at the hard and stony soil.

"But I do not believe you will have more than half a crop," continued the traveller.

"No, sir, we planted upon shares," hallooed the boy as the stranger rode on.

Wounds on Trees. Melt a pound of tar with four ounces of tallow, add half an ounce of saltpetre, and stir the whole together. A coat of this composition, applied where a limb has been cut off, or a tree bruised, will prevent decay, and cause the wound to heal. Before applying it, however, all unsound wood should be trimmed away, and the surface left as smooth as possible. [Hartford Cour.

Gov. Doty's Treaty.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye [illegible] statement concerning the recent purchase of Indian lands on the St. Peters, which shows that the gentleman who communicated to us the account of it published in the Gazette, a few days since, was correctly informed in all respects. The Hawkeye remarks that "the new purchase embraces a large and beautiful tract of country, from the northern boundary of the Neutral Strip up to the source of the St. Peters and "Lac Travers," from the south eastern boundary line of the Chippewa possession, north of St. Peters, to the banks of the Missouri river, embracing a tract of from two to five to thirty million acres of land, in which seven different districts or portions of land have been reserved to the Sioux Indians, for agricultural purposes, the which districts do not exceed 500 acres being located on the north-west bank of the St. Peters river, or "Mee-so-lah" river." [St. Louis Gaz.

Threatened Indian War.

The North Western tribes exhibit no ill will towards each other. The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye states that the Winnebagoes have been for some time making extensive preparations for attacking the Chippewas of the north, and that the Pottowatomies have obtained the assent of 30 odd villages of the different tribes in the south and west, including the Poankees and several tribes on the other side of the Missouri, to engage in a war of extermination against the Sioux. They have sent the wampum to the Sac and Fox villages on the Des Moines, and the prospect of soon receiving their annuity only prevents them from joining the coalition. Gen. Chambers has promptly taken measures to put down hostilities between the tribes.

Serious and Singular Accident. Yesterday, as Lieutenants Ridgely and Jones, attached to the United States Mounting Artillery, at Fort McHenry, were riding rapidly in the direction of the city from Baltimore, their horses came suddenly in contact with a cow that was crossing the road, and threw them and the rider to the ground. Lieut. Ridgely sustained but little injury, but his companion was very badly hurt, so much so, as to render it necessary to carry him to an adjacent house, and to send for medical aid. He died this morning at 4 o'clock.

Imitation. A boy by the name of Alexander Dennard, aged 10 years, died in his death in Barbour county, Ala., on the 24th ult., by trying to imitate a rope performer he had lately seen in the circus, by a mock hanging. For this purpose he ascended a ladder, tied his handkerchief round his neck, and, telling his younger brother he was going to swing like the circus man, launched off, but was unable to regain the ladder. He struggled to death before the alarm could be given.

Case of Somnambulism. On Friday night last, a female passenger in the last train of cars from Brooklyn to Jamaica fell asleep, and while in that state jumped from the cars on to the track without receiving any injury. This extraordinary feat was performed while the cars were running under a full head of steam, and within two miles of this village.

[Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer.

Mariners' Safety Kite. A kite has been invented by Mr. Walker, formerly a Sergeant of the Horse Guards of London, to which is attached an inextinguishable light that can be seen at a great distance, to communicate intelligence to a vessel wrecked or in distress. The kite, upon experiment, was found to rise one hundred fathoms of line.

The British Navy. Great Britain has now in commission two hundred and eighty six of naval vessels, of which fifty-seven are steamers. Forty-six of these steamers and nineteen of the other vessels have no armament on board. The number of guns at present carried by the vessels in commission is four thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Connecticut River. The water in the river continues so low that the boats cannot run to Springfield yet. The water is so very low that the tide sets up the river 50 miles from the Sound to the height of about two feet, while at a good pitch of water, there is usually no tide perceptable. [Hartford Cour.]

Phil, a Slave of Dr. Gantt, of Alabama, was tried a few days since, at Autakapas, for using seditious language to negroes, and found guilty. The punishment is death, but the jury recommended the Government to commute the sentence to hard labor for life.

Remarkable Longevity. It appears by the recent census, that there are 58 individuals in the State of North Carolina, over 100 years of age—making an aggregate of nearly four to each county.—A salubrious climate.

Agriculture of the U. S. The New York Journal of Commerce estimates the total value of the annual agricultural productions of the United States, at something more than five hundred millions of dollars.

Prisoners in Van Dieman's Land.—The Canadian Parliament has adopted a resolution authorizing a petition to the Queen for the pardon of all persons engaged in the recent revolutionary attempts.

☞ Glass Church-Bells are among modern wonders. One has lately been cast in Sweden. Its diameter is six feet, and its tone said to be finer than that of any metal bell.